

Breathing problems.

If someone has breathing problems, then they might want to observe that the the lungs need to be given a 'boost' through getting the stuff in the lungs to come out. the easiest way to do this is to first of all, observe that the lungs are skin and bone. then, we need to get lots of mucous into the lungs and hope it gets all coughed up. if you were to smoke a smoke, that would kill all the things living in your lungs and then you get to cough it up.

Maybe if you were to breathe in some spongy material, it would clean up the inside of your lungs and then you cough the sponge up? you may also decide that this is horrible way to do things as it is discomforting, so...

If you were to use chemotherapy - the radiation part - on your body, it will kill off all the things in your lungs and you will be able to excrete them.

Of course, if your lungs are too weak, you might want to make them stronger by using breathing exercises.

Cure for aids?

If you were to observe the aids virus, it takes a long time to develop into something nasty, which gives us a lot of time to give the patient drugs to keep them alive for longer.

Of course, nobody wants this disease. if we were to observe the aids virus, we could try to do as we did with cancer, and group all the cells together and excrete them, but let's say that doesn't work? we would need to observe that this is not a native cell, so stomach acid would work here, as they will be dissolved.

But, let's say that don't work neither? if we were to observe that the aids virus does not share our dna, then it will be easy to target by red blood cells. i tried to shock treat the system with these a while ago to no avail, but we know it is non native, at least.

So, we should try to use stomach acid, and i am very tired now...

Chemical reactions.

 Quote by: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemical_reaction

A chemical reaction is a process that leads to the transformation of one set of chemical substances to another.[1] Classically, chemical reactions encompass changes that only involve the positions of electrons in the forming and breaking of chemical bonds between atoms, with no change to the nuclei (no change to the elements present), and can often be described by a chemical equation. Nuclear chemistry is a sub-discipline of chemistry that involves the chemical reactions of unstable and radioactive elements where both electronic and nuclear changes may occur.

So, ow we know that all reactions come from the orbiting electrons on a atom. if we were to be more decisive, we could say that for each electron, there is an anti electron, and, the more orbitals there are, the quicker they bond to form something more down the middle of their elements.

This means that the further down the periodic table you go, the quicker the things will bond while in a liquid state. obviously the neutrons will also repel each other, so, the smaller the mixture, the quicker it 'blends.' is this true for a ratio of great lakes too? atoms come in a set size, and that means it will take longer, of course.

Now, the electrons will keep the mixture together for a certain amount of time, as photons kill electrons, and, under [the sun](#), the photons will kill the electrons quicker. this is evident with things drying up, yes?

So, when you get asked whether things will bond, you can look at [the periodic table](#) and find for yourself whether they are gases or liquids, or solids too i suppose, and what they will become. remember the more electrons they have the quicker they will bond, and, the less reluctantly.

Now, when it comes to organic chemistry, you may find that molecules are made up of atomic elements, and, that each element has a certain amount of orbitals. this means, you can discern what is where by observing the movement between other molecules in the 'mixture' or blood or what have you. if you knew that they are bonding at a certain rate, then you will be able to tell which they are without looking at any other data. this means for tests, you could learn 'content wise' what is in the 'mixture.' [this reminds me of engineering with all those parts that were labeled as if they were not related.]

And, for inorganic chemistry, we could learn the total orbital count for all the elements. this means, we will [be able to](#) find what it is compatible with and how compatible they are.

Of course, you may ask how we will know if they are compatible? if they are solid and liquid, or liquid and gas, or liquid and liquid or gas and gas, they are compatible. if you were to observe a new element or molecule, you could tell if it is compatible due to it's electrons or orbitals, and, then find what it will do... but, what will it do?

If they are compatible, then they would bond. what will result? if you were to observe pouring water into a pot of liquid gold, [the water](#) will evaporate, but, that is because of the high orbital number for gold, yes? so, if you were to have too great a difference between molecules, you will get something like that maybe, except for rare cases. if you were to pour copper into gold, you would see a lot of vapor, but the mixture will be altered. this is because the two elements have such a high amount of orbitals? i think so!

So, if the difference is too great, the higher orbital containing molecule will 'dominate.' let's say you want to make a new kind of plastic? this would be an oil containing molecule, and, we can find [all the things](#) that are compatible with this by counting the electrons in the molecules. so, if you want a soft plastic, you use lesser numbered elements, yes?

What is it? how do you learn the elements easier?

To make [the periodic table](#) easier to remember, i have previously dealt with orbital shells, but that is still too much to learn. damn it, these kids need it to be easier! let's try to do that?

If we were to [want to](#) know what will happen when certain molecules combine, we have already discussed that in my previous chemistry 'notes.' but, now we need to find out what happens when we want to make other things with elements, yes?

Now, in organic chemistry, if it is a fuel then it will contain carbon, as that gets used up. if it is a 'cell' then it will not contain oxygen, as oxygen is a fuel. if it is a cell, it will be made of hydrogen as that is not a fuel, and nitrogen, as this is also

not a fuel. determining if it is a fuel, a fuel is like food or drink or air breathed into the body in the blood.

If it is inorganic, then it could contain anything! but, they also come down to fuels, as they are all fuels for something or other in the industrial sector. then, as with the [organic chemistry](#), nitrogen does not get consumed, as it is not carbon based, so will be a building block for other things. hydrogen will also be a building block, and a few others that can be identified by chemists of the cuff.

Now, with inorganic chemistry, the things that get used up are gases in liquid form and other [types of](#) elements groups in liquid form, as, everything needs to go to a liquid to get molded, yes?

So, if you were to observe the molecule, you will see that a certain amount of 'things' equals 'something.' so, if it is a fuel for human consumption, it will probably be gases in liquid form, or, the elements up the table near the top. if it is for plastics or something, it will probably be [in the middle](#), and, if it is for solid things like gold, it will be near the bottom of the table.

Learning the makeup of the molecules is normally done parrot fashion, and there are only a few to learn off by heart, but, let's say we want a formula for the molecules?

Okay, so we got our orbitals for each element that must be learned - this is like a spin or something, no [big deal](#)! - and we want to see if the orbital number exceeds the groupings for gases, liquids and solids. the higher it is the harder it is.

But now, we want to know what they are without working too hard. if we were to see our diagram of the gluon - the thing like the skeleton of the molecule - or the bonds or whatever, we will have a set number of orbitals, and, divide that number of parts into a liquid solid or gas - of which i am sure the chemists can work it out - and then you find the most likely components.

Conveyor belt metals based on 'orbital construction.'

If gold is an element, then it can be broken down by way of making orbitals equal that of gold? if you were to count the orbitals in gold, and make the same total out of two other elements - solids in liquid [state](#) - would they be gold too?

More teleporting.

If we were to want to move from one place to another [in the world](#) without the long trip, or, to send goods from one place to another, then we would need to open a wormhole between the two points, and, pinch it closed on one side. this will mean the stuff in the wormhole, being three dimensional, will move to the other end extremely quickly - too quick for us to notice.

To do this we need a laser that goes through things, like the earth's mantle. this means we need to use vectors like in vector modems, then we beam all these vectors to [the other](#) point, and then we make sure the things fits inside a three way one dimensional laser beam, and then we close the hole with the stuff inside.

We could use electromagnetism to make everything in the 'laser hole' heavier or lighter, depending on the need. this would mean observing my four dimensional thread, which states we will need eight 'vector lasers' [to open](#) a hole within a hole and push it through using mass acceleration. maybe we would need even more lasers to make it quicker?

Ending strikes.

People strike all the time in my country south africa. if they want [more money](#) for doing the same work, and the employers put forwards a deal that is not accepted, then the strike continues. how do we end all these strikes?

If the state gets involved, they may put forwards a new amount beneficial for the majority. seeing as all exports don't get taxed that much, then they will be not that [interested in](#) exports, but, rather salaries, as non working people do not generate taxes do they?

Now, if the workers won't [work for](#) a time and they do no get paid, this is fine, as nobody is getting 'robbed.' if they want more money, they should put forwards a deal that everybody accepts. normally, they will meet half way between the two amounts of money. of course, if the company was to give the workers new 'covers,' like medical care and free life insurance - a private company life insurance - then they will be better off not spending as much on normal cover, yes?

Of course, this may not be enough. so, [the company](#) needs to cut back on owner takings. this is where all the 'excess' goes, as the employer does not take a set amount - they take the rest after everybody has been paid. this is where the problem comes in.

Let's look at one of my countries mines to see where it all goes?

[Quote](#)

by: <http://www.anglogold.co.za/subwebs/InformationForInvestors/Reports10/financials/south-africa.htm>

AngloGold Ashanti's South African operations comprise six deep-level mines and one surface operation. They are:

The Vaal River operations – Great Noligwa, Kopanang, Moab Khotsong and [the surface](#) sources operations. The fourth deep-level mine in this region, Tau Lekoa, was sold during the course of the year; and

The West Wits operations – Mponeng, Savuka and TauTona.

Together, these operations produced 1.78Moz of gold in 2010, or 39% of group production, and 1.46Mlbs of uranium as a by-product. [The South](#) African operations employed 35,660 people in 2010. Total cash costs in US dollar terms increased by 28% to \$598/oz.


Total capital expenditure for the [region](#) was \$424m, an increase of 10% on the \$385m spent in 2009.

The Mineral Resource in [South Africa](#) totalled 97.90Moz at year-end, including Ore Reserve of 30.38Moz.

As you can see, there is a lots of money going around. if the owners would accept that much less, then they would [be able to](#) make something, instead of making nothing. come that, the other mines could pay for the well being of the miners through charity for them while they wait, as then there will be a bottle neck in the former mines productions. i do not know if this is illegal or not...

Let's say there are 40000 people working at the mines? let's say they earn ten thousand rand a month and want twenty thousand rand a month? that would come to one billion rand a month for employment, let's say? let's say this is 12 billion a year?

Now, how much do they make?

 Quote

by: http://i.txtsrving.info/click?v=WkE6NTAzMzg6NDpwcmljZSBvZiBnb2xkOmYxNDIkMDJkZTc2YjFjOTRiMGU3NDIINjA1NWExMzFiOnotMTkyMC01MjM4OTU6emEuYXNrLmNvbToxMTcxMjQ6MDpkNDUyNGM4NzhIZDg0MjA3YTg4MzdIMTE5NDVhYTQ1NTox&subid=g-523895-1cdbb22d273a49f19ce4581e01a99219-&data_itn_test=0_20140523

The monetary until in [Great Britain](#) is the pound. The price per ounce of gold, as of October 10, 2010, is 848.48 pounds. This is up 7.02 pounds or .83%.

So, they make 1.50 million ounces a year? this comes to, at 8000 rand by 1.50 million? this comes to, 12 billion a year. perfect, and, they can [make up](#) the numbers where i let it slide for the management and the owner? great. pay them twenty thousand rand a month!